THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

How to Make the Trip—Information in Detail.

Facts Which Every Traveler Should Know.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI.—NO. 36. WEEKLY EDITION. JULY 10, 1869.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, [illegible] - Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year)..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

THE FORM AND POWER OF GODLINESS.

A Sermon Delivered by St. Ambrose Church June 27, 1869, by William Pierson, Rector.

"Having a form of godliness but denying the power thereof."—2d Timothy, iii, 5th.

The Apostle, in prophetic words, had looked at special times when men should not endure sound doctrine, but after their own lusts, with the greatest avidity, would heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears; and they should turn away their ears from the truth, and be turned unto fables. Each one of us, the most profitable Ambassador, standing upon a sequestered eminence, surveying the whole country, and viewing the various sects and parties, and hearing their different teachers, may be inclined to think that the Apostle must have had in his mind's eye the present time, and the present state of things

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 10, 1869.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

CHICAGO GETS RELIGION.

Chicago discusses the question of the removal of the national capital to the West in a spirit of self-sacrificing magnanimity that is superb. Chicago don't want the capital, her "commercial and business interests would be injured;" she prefers the wisdom of her local fathers to the supervisory acts of the gentlemen from Berks or the Sixth ward of New York. Then "our winters are severe," cries the Chicago oracle, are too severe for the residents of the sunny South. We think so, a February or March storm on Michigan avenue would palsy-mobilize the representatives of half the Union. Monotony of location Chicago confesses, but then that is the only monotony they have, and even that is tempered by the purring and laughing waters of the Chicago river—the branches North and South, ever full in complication and obscene to the senses as the balmy breezes that float o'er Ceylon's isle. The long and short of it is that Chicago, under no circumstances, will tolerate the honorable Congress, the Executive Department, or the Supreme Judiciary of the land. St. Louis may have them, and the Chicago *Tribune* points out in a lengthy article the advantages of this locality. We quote:

> "The capacity, climate, &c., &c., is not well argued—but there is a great deal of truth in the statement that St. Louis is a leading manufacturing city, and that Chicago is not. This cannot be regarded as the most correct view of the matter, but it is a question of fact which can be easily settled. The census returns show that Chicago has a much greater number of manufacturing establishments than St. Louis, and that the capital employed in them is much greater. The number of hands employed is also greater, and the value of the products is greater. Chicago is the largest manufacturing city in the West, and the fact is generally known. The direct shipment from St. Louis by propeller is going to reach New Orleans that she must be remember in her changes. A vessel that has been engaged in the trade for years has just been bought with her obtained. The Eagle assured the Colonel that he meant nothing personal. At Knoxville, Stokes lost his temper and invited Sevier to fight a duel after election. The fat but facetious Senior proposed to proceed immediately to the field of honor. Stokes insisted upon waiting until the campaign closed, and so the matter rests. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has this account:
>
> Senior seems to have got tired of the Duncan letter and has proposed to settle matters by a duel. Stokes accepted the challenge and appointed Saturday last as the time, but could not get over the border. The language was caustic, severe, bitter and personal. Senior is a man of fine intellectual endowment. He cut a new groove, and got into it with a vim that astonished his friends. He, of course, supposed that Sevier's speech would be more difficult to get, and the value of property less than at present.
>
> After Senior had concluded, the gray Nestor arose and said: "Fellow-citizens, I have a few words to say, and I shall not detain you long. Yet, I feel constrained to say that I will hold him personally responsible after the 4th day of March next for every word he has uttered to-day. If the candidates himself a gentleman, I will see that he is treated as a gentleman. If he is a scoundrel, and we will use no other term, we will treat him as a scoundrel. I am a Democrat, and I am ready to stand by that ticket from the beginning to the end. I am ready to stand by it as I was three days before the election. My friends remember that I told them that I was ready to vote for Horace Greeley, and I did vote for him. It was entirely unnecessary. My duties lead me to the field of the year 1861, and I was ready to go there. I am ready to go there again. I am ready to meet him at any time after the election. He has not seen fit to notice the letter of Duncan, and I am not inclined anything serious. The desire for a fight is not with me. I am a man of peace in the truest sense. And I have the moral courage to say so. I am not afraid to say so. I am not afraid to say that I am a coward. I am afraid of no man. I have the highest evidence that I am not a coward. I have the highest evidence that some gentlemen will be a coward before I will."

At Sneedville, there was a large attendance of ladies. In the course of his speech Stokes spoke of officers as "dogs." A friend who was present, two of whose sons were in the Federal army, corrected him: "You are a liar, Mr. Stokes. You are a liar, sir!" and you know it!" Stokes made no reply to this rather unceremonious attack.

When the Fourth of July Will Recur on Sunday.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The religious and patriotic "heated term" caused by the collision of Sunday with the Fourth of July, will occur again in 1875. For some persons desire to know at what periods such pleasant exhibitions may be expected to recur.

The same coincidences happen in cycles of twenty-eight years, such cycle containing four years, in which the letters of July and Sunday correspond. Between 1800 and 1900 there are seven cycles, the first being the same for each period—at least so long as the regular succession of leap years is not interrupted. 1852 was a year of irregularity, owing to the omission of the numbers 4, 11, 6, 5, we get 1856, 1864, 1875, 1903, four years in each cycle of twenty-eight. Adding to 1903, the beginning of a new cycle, 6, 11, successively we have 1906, 1937. But here, because the next adjacent year, 1940, is not a leap year, a supplemental number 12 is to be added, giving 1948, then the remaining number 5 and a closing year, give 1959, 1970, ending an exceptional cycle of twenty-eight years. The omitted numbers 6, 11, 6, 5, may be used as before, through nearly two centuries, the year 2000 being a regular leap-year.

The next Fourth of July celebration day happens on Sunday every twenty-eight years. Those cycles of twenty-eight years are continuous, except at the end of centuries ending with a common year, when intercalated periods of twenty-eight years occur. 1792, 1820, 1848, 1876, 1904, are years of occurrence.

TEACHER.

TWENTY-EIGHT millions of bushels of grain have gone out from New Orleans, in spite of the slowness of dealers and greed of monopolists, which the St. Louis *Democrat* thinks is a pretty safe beginning. But it is only a beginning. The direct shipment from St. Louis by propeller is going to reach New Orleans that she must be remember in her changes. A vessel that has been engaged in the trade for years has just been bought with her obtained. The Eagle assured the Colonel that he meant nothing personal. At Knoxville, Stokes lost his temper and invited Sevier to fight a duel after election. The fat but facetious Senior proposed to proceed immediately to the field of honor. Stokes insisted upon waiting until the campaign closed, and so the matter rests. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has this account:

Senior seems to have got tired of the Duncan letter and has proposed to settle matters by a duel. Stokes accepted the challenge and appointed Saturday last as the time, but could not get over the border. The language was caustic, severe, bitter and personal. Senior is a man of fine intellectual endowment. He cut a new groove, and got into it with a vim that astonished his friends. He, of course, supposed that Sevier's speech would be more difficult to get, and the value of property less than at present.

After Senior had concluded, the gray Nestor arose and said: "Fellow-citizens, I have a few words to say, and I shall not detain you long. Yet, I feel constrained to say that I will hold him personally responsible after the 4th day of March next for every word he has uttered to-day. If the candidate himself a gentleman, I will see that he is treated as a gentleman. If he is a scoundrel, and we will use no other term, we will treat him as a scoundrel. I am a Democrat, and I am ready to stand by that ticket from the beginning to the end. I am ready to stand by it as I was three days before the election. My friends remember that I told them that I was ready to vote for Horace Greeley, and I did vote for him. It was entirely unnecessary. My duties lead me to the field of the year 1861, and I was ready to go there. I am ready to go there again. I am ready to meet him at any time after the election. He has not seen fit to notice the letter of Duncan, and I am not inclined anything serious. The desire for a fight is not with me. I am a man of peace in the truest sense. And I have the moral courage to say so. I am not afraid to say so. I am not afraid to say that I am a coward. I am afraid of no man. I have the highest evidence that I am not a coward. I have the highest evidence that some gentlemen will be a coward before I will."

At Sneedville, there was a large attendance of ladies. In the course of his speech Stokes spoke of officers as "dogs." A friend who was present, two of whose sons were in the Federal army, corrected him: "You are a liar, Mr. Stokes. You are a liar, sir! and you know it!" Stokes made no reply to this rather unceremonious attack.

THE returns from Virginia indicate, as we predicted would be the case, the election of WALKER, Conservative, Governor, over WELLS, Radical, with possibly a unyielding Legislature and a majority of Congressmen of the same sort. As to the latter returns are less clear. A good many negroes have been elected to the Legislature by both sides, and a negro is reported elected to Congress from the York District. The Constitution, with the two ruling ripped off, is adopted by a large majority. WALKER was supported by a considerable body of Republicans, white and black, and the result is a defeat of the extreme Radicals, of both colors, but not a Democratic triumph.

IN Cleveland a portion of the German population had a Sunday procession and meeting, very much after the style of the Pittsburgh proceedings. Everything was orderly and quiet, excepting the music, and at eleven o'clock in the day, the thing was over. Commenting on the proceedings the *Herald* says it "was clearly evident that it was against the sentiment of the great mass of citizens." There we have only a portion of the Germans participated or approved of the innovation, and the dominant sentiment among the Americans, Irish, English, Scotch and people of other nationalities was, that it was a trespass upon propriety and a needless breaking up of established customs.

JUST as we EXPECTED.—The report that Minister SICKLES had been instructed to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba is denied. We expected to hear it repudiated nevertheless it has been freely a subject to be permitted to drop as soon.

THE name of ex-Senator EDGAR COWAN is proposed by the Sunbury *Democrat*, for the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania.

THE Boston *Post* has just come out of a libel suit. A libellous paragraph was inadvertently copied into its columns, which was followed by the earliest possible explanation and retraction. The Court and jury send the complainant away with line or nothing. We observe in a similar case just determined before the English Court of Exchequer, where the newspaper charged all sorts of corruption and evil-doing against a gentleman of character and position, known to Parliament, but ample retraction having been soon made, the old-fashioned legitimate verdict of forty shillings damages was awarded—a merely formal and nominal finding.

IT is suggested that Gen. Sickles, our new Spanish Minister, foreshadowed his instructions, when at the reception given to him, before his departure, he spoke as follows: "I shall leave for my duty. That duty will be to obey the orders of my government and to faithfully represent its policy in Spain, our oldest ally, our earliest friend, who has honored me with her confidence in placing me at the head of her government upon the sure and safe foundations of constitutional liberty."

A LARGE SCHLOCK.—The Columbia (Pa.) *Spy* says: "Samuel Shenk, of Penn township, one-half mile east of Mount Joy, claims to be in the largest hollock in the county. Sam in his name, he weighs nearly 400 pounds, is six feet four inches in height, and measures over six feet in circumference. He determines once and for all to exterminate the hollock, and in some recent encounters a large shepherd, being of the same mind."

THE steamship Wilmington has been chartered for a round trip between St. Louis and New Orleans. A full cargo of freight has been engaged from New York, and more grain and flour is offered than she can take back. The Wilmington is a light draught propeller, of large capacity, and was built for the trade between New York and New Orleans. The river is booming at the present time, and the probability is that she will be water enough to float the largest ocean steamer of the name that ever came.

GENERAL BARLOW, General Grant's United States Marshal at New York, having refused to use his office to promote the political interests of Senator Conkling, the Republican General Committee, whereof Charles S. Spencer is the master spirit, have denounced him, and raised on him the cry of "corruption." We should think that it cannot be very unfortunate for a public officer to be thus denounced.

THE Military Commission trying Colonel Yerger, at Jackson, Miss., was occupied on Friday, hearing the testimony of Dr. Craft, his family physician, as to whether Yerger was under the influence of insanity in Yerger, and to the fact that the latter was hereditary.

THE hitch in the French Cable is giving rise to much apprehension for the success of the undertaking on the first trial. It would be a matter of no surprise should the history of the English cable be repeated, to some extent at least, be repeated,

---

THE Radical Republican State Convention of Mississippi, adjourned on Friday, after passing resolutions pledging the party to universal suffrage and universal amnesty. Like Virginia, Mississippi has also a conservative Republican party.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is accused of laboring to advance his Presidential prospects, among other things with forming an alliance with E. M. T. Hunter, the Virginia head center of the rebels.

A PARTY of leading Chicagoans have left for San Francisco, representatives of the commercial and business interests of that city, with an eye to the main chance. It will be St. Louis and Cincinnati's turn next.

THE Pope, in replying to the congratulations addressed to him on June 17 by Cardinal Patrizi, on the occasion of the anniversary of his coronation, thanked him, and said the world is divided into two societies. On the one hand there is the Revolution allying itself with secret societies, and the Church on the other; on the other hand were the faithful, among whom were the Bishops, who, with unbounded legitimate veneration of forty shillings damages was awarded—a merely formal and nominal finding.

IT is suggested that Gen. Sickles, our new Spanish Minister, foreshadowed his instructions, when at the reception given to him, before his departure, he spoke as follows: "I shall leave for my duty. That duty will be to obey the orders of my government and to faithfully represent its policy in Spain, our oldest ally, our earliest friend, who has honored me with her confidence in placing me at the head of her government upon the sure and safe foundations of constitutional liberty."

A LARGE SCHLOCK.—The Columbia (Pa.) *Spy* says: "Samuel Shenk, of Penn township, one-half mile east of Mount Joy, claims to be in the largest hollock in the county. Sam in his name, he weighs nearly 400 pounds, is six feet four inches in height, and measures over six feet in circumference. He determines once and for all to exterminate the hollock, and in some recent encounters a large shepherd, being of the same mind."

THE Democrats are in trouble about a candidate for Governor in Ohio, as they are in Pennsylvania. Hon. George E. Pugh is out in a letter in favor of nominating Ex-United States Senator Wm. Allen, of Ross county, he of "ring-tail forty" fame and unbounded long guess.

Lively Times in Tennessee.

The campaign grows very lively, and the feelings have an odor of "gallows" and "gunpowder." At Loudon, General Stokes, in his speech, severely denounced his former friend, Brownlow. When he had finished, Colonel Brownlow, son of the Governor, mounted the stage and offered to whip Stokes. The Eagle assured the Colonel that he meant nothing personal. At Knoxville, Stokes lost his temper and invited Sevier to fight a duel after election. The fat but facetious Senior proposed to proceed immediately to the field of honor. Stokes insisted upon waiting until the campaign closed, and so the matter rests. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has this account:

Senior seems to have got tired of the Duncan letter and has proposed to settle matters by a duel. Stokes accepted the challenge and appointed Saturday last as the time, but could not get over the border. The language was caustic, severe, bitter and personal. Senior is a man of fine intellectual endowment. He cut a new groove, and got into it with a vim that astonished his friends. He, of course, supposed that Sevier's speech would be more difficult to get, and the value of property less than at present.

After Senior had concluded, the gray Nestor arose and said: "Fellow-citizens, I have a few words to say, and I shall not detain you long. Yet, I feel constrained to say that I will hold him personally responsible after the 4th day of March next for every word he has uttered to-day. If the candidate himself a gentleman, I will see that he is treated as a gentleman. If he is a scoundrel, and we will use no other term, we will treat him as a scoundrel. I am a Democrat, and I am ready to stand by that ticket from the beginning to the end. I am ready to stand by it as I was three days before the election. My friends remember that I told them that I was ready to vote for Horace Greeley, and I did vote for him. It was entirely unnecessary. My duties lead me to the field of the year 1861, and I was ready to go there. I am ready to go there again. I am ready to meet him at any time after the election. He has not seen fit to notice the letter of Duncan, and I am not inclined anything serious. The desire for a fight is not with me. I am a man of peace in the truest sense. And I have the moral courage to say so. I am not afraid to say so. I am not afraid to say that I am a coward. I am afraid of no man. I have the highest evidence that I am not a coward. I have the highest evidence that some gentlemen will be a coward before I will."

At Sneedville, there was a large attendance of ladies. In the course of his speech Stokes spoke of officers as "dogs." A friend who was present, two of whose sons were in the Federal army, corrected him: "You are a liar, Mr. Stokes. You are a liar, sir! and you know it!" Stokes made no reply to this rather unceremonious attack.

THE Fifth Republic *Dispatch* expresses its disgust for the proceedings of the late Democratic conventions in that city. It declares that "the sentiments of citizens connected with the Democratic party, who possess decency of character and intelligence, have been shocked at the brutally open and unblushing manner in which the party just chosen to Congress from the York District, the Constitution, with the two ruling ripped off, is adopted by a large majority. WALKER was supported by a considerable body of Republicans, white and black, and the result is a defeat of the extreme Radicals, of both colors, but not a Democratic triumph.

IN Cleveland a portion of the German population had a Sunday procession and meeting, very much after the style of the Pittsburgh proceedings. Everything was orderly and quiet, excepting the music, and at eleven o'clock in the day, the thing was over. Commenting on the proceedings the *Herald* says it "was clearly evident that it was against the sentiment of the great mass of citizens." There we have only a portion of the Germans participated or approved of the innovation, and the dominant sentiment among the Americans, Irish, English, Scotch and people of other nationalities was, that it was a trespass upon propriety and a needless breaking up of established customs.

JUST as we EXPECTED.—The report that Minister SICKLES had been instructed to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba is denied. We expected to hear it repudiated nevertheless it has been freely a subject to be permitted to drop as soon.

THE name of ex-Senator EDGAR COWAN is proposed by the Sunbury *Democrat*, for the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania.

THE Boston *Post* has just come out of a libel suit. A libellous paragraph was inadvertently copied into its columns, which was followed by the earliest possible explanation and retraction. The Court and jury send the complainant away with line or nothing. We observe in a similar case just determined before the English Court of Exchequer, where the newspaper charged all sorts of corruption and evil-doing against a gentleman of character and position, known to Parliament, but ample retraction having been soon made, the old-fashioned legitimate verdict of forty shillings damages was awarded—a merely formal and nominal finding.

IT is suggested that Gen. Sickles, our new Spanish Minister, foreshadowed his instructions, when at the reception given to him, before his departure, he spoke as follows: "I shall leave for my duty. That duty will be to obey the orders of my government and to faithfully represent its policy in Spain, our oldest ally, our earliest friend, who has honored me with her confidence in placing me at the head of her government upon the sure and safe foundations of constitutional liberty.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In six out of the seven New York city districts, the internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, were $13,187,838.

Several cowardly attacks have recently been made on Chinese immigrants as they were landing in San Francisco. The last outrage was committed on some of the passengers of the Great Republic, last week, who were assailed with stones as they passed through the streets. It is not reported that any of them were seriously injured, but a white man who took their part was badly beaten. The *Alta* says:

"A class of our population imagine that the Chinamen come penniless here to them, but this is a mistake, as even as that of the brazenness who supposed they would be ruined by the railroads. The Chinamen add much to the value of residential, to the commercial, to the agricultural, to the manufacturing industry of this land, and if they were driven out of the country it would find the wages would be lower, employment more difficult to get, and the value of property less than at present.

Prince Arthur will leave Liverpool on Saturday, the 14th of August, in the Inman Company's steamer, City of Paris, for Halifax. On arrival out the Prince will join the Fourth Battalion of Royal Engineers, now stationed in Canada. He will return to England next spring.

On Sunday, Peter R. Lowe delivered a Fourth of July oration at Dayton, Ohio. He was the author of a similar celebration forty-three years ago.

In the largest Episcopal church in Mobile, after a contribution is taken up, it is ceremoniously handed to the pastor, who asks all who have contributed to rise, when he solemnly asks the congregation with prayer. Every one gives something.

Canada is proverbial for its poor Governors. Lord Elgin made money by selling the manure heaps from his stable; Sir Edmund Head had been a Poor Law Commissioner in the days of Salisbury Union, and lived from hand to mouth in this country, while Lord Monck has had to accept the Presidency of a cable telegraph company and a consolidated township under the Government in England. The present incumbent, Sir John Young, is said to be no wealthier than his predecessors.

The citizens of Memphis are doing all in their power to secure a full attendance of Southern planters at the meeting to be held on the 19th inst., to consider the question of Chinese immigration. A full attendance of delegates from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee is expected, and as one of the principal Chinese importers will be on hand, it is thought that before the day of meeting over seven hundred will be ordered without delay, and the first instalment of celestial laborers will be received within a few months.

We lately mentioned the attempted destruction of the cocoanut crop on Michigan by girdling the trees, and the prompt assistance of neighbors in covering up the wounds. The miscreant has repeated his work, and this time he has done it thoroughly. There is no doubt that the people of the neighborhood would lynch him if they could get their hands on him.

Chicago is now the great distributing postoffice of the country. Letters for the Chinese, Japan, the Sandwich Islands and the States of the Pacific slope. What will Cincinnati and St. Louis say?

An Indianapolis lawyer has received the following: "Sir—Am I get a decree, & how soon on grounds that I am not support my wife have one child, a boy am willing to take care of the boy, am, morally & state what it will cost me & what I can pay you that month. Direct to box 42 Burlington, Ia."

The drum fish has destroyed twenty millions of summer oysters at the Keyport, N. Y., oyster beds.

The Viceroy of Egypt has signed a contract in Paris for 30,000 Remington rifles, to be supplied by the Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, of Ilion, N. Y. This house continues its weekly shipments to the Spanish Government in Cuba, and has also shipped 10,000 rifles to the Mora Castle. They say they have never sold arms to the insurgents, but have transformed about 4,000 Springfields for bonnes in New York that may have fallen into Cuban hands.

The New York papers say that the Philharmonic Society propose to give a musical entertainment of a week's duration, upon a gigantic scale, with an orville or gone, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of a music hall which shall be a credit to the city.

The construction of the Pacific road gave employment to thousands of Chinamen, and now that the stupendous work is completed the unchained gentlemen are being employed over the Southern country. Instead of spending their earnings in the groggeries and hells of the mushroom cities along the route, they are in this way adding to the wealth of the country to immediate advantage by hurrying off to other fields of labor and profit. One steamer down the Mississippi to New Orleans had work carried 500, and others follow by the same route.

A letter from Salt Lake says: "Brigham Young manages to possess himself of so much of the timber land of the Territory. Some of the best land in the Cache Valley, which is in the church farm, and Brigham was anxious to own it, although he had already, by various devices, pre-empted a hundred times as much land as he had a right to. A friend of his who has a tract five miles long and four miles wide to be fenced in, and secured the services of four "brethren," who respectively put up shanties on four corners of the tract, and lived there required time, when the shanties were taken by four other men to other sections, etc. They then commenced their titles to Brigham Young and received their wages.

Co-operative housekeeping, as explained in the *Atlantic Monthly*, is soon to be undertaken in Old Cambridge, where Mrs. Petrie, who wrote the "Children's Friend," and a number of ladies, among whom are Mrs. Peirce and Mrs. Horace Mann, have agreed to try the experiment of a store room, bakery, kitchen and laundry on the co-operative principle.

An expert locksmith called on the officers of the Ocean National Bank, on Tuesday, and offered to pick the combination lock on their safe, if they would let him try. A dinner was billiards that the lock afforded, and then submitted it to a committee, who, in a very few minutes, had it open. So much for the theory of overcoming the seeming impossibility of hitting upon the exact figures. The locksmith said he could teach the trick to a person of ordinary capacity in a few days' practice.

The New York postoffice always sends to Europe a much greater number of letters than it receives from that part of the world. For the month of May, it sent away 49,341 letters and received but 29,000. The number of letters, &c., sent to the foreigners settled in this country write home to their old friends oftener than the latter write to them.

More than a hundred of the drowning of about forty persons by the late terrible deluge in Kansas. It was the heaviest flood ever known in that region, and the extent of the damage cannot be estimated.

Chicago is fast becoming used to overflowing with emigrants from Canada, many of whom seek employment. A few nights ago the police made a raid on a concert saloon and took possession of seventy-three Canadians. The terms per living rocks, we are naturally curious to learn how much lumber has been consumed in constructing it, when we are informed that only 2 millions of feet, two and a half inches thick, besides tube that amount of hewed timber was used in the enterprise, which represented almost 100 thousand dollars in this locality of cheap timber. In the first place logs were placed precisely as railroad ties are laid, stringers hewed for the plank to lie on, the planks pinned down to the logs, and then rails, or ribbons, eight feet apart pinned down through planks and stringers. In many places the road is cribbed up twelve feet high, on every side, finally walls of pine and hemlock line the entire road to

FORT PITT.

Which number ten dwelling houses, a store, a blacksmith shop and the mill. The last mentioned is an adjunct of the mill, as is also the store, which contains everything needed in life, from the needle to the reaping machine. The village boasts seven of the latest and all first class Singer machines. As we are pressed for a half subdenly in this clearing, thousand acres of tow ring pines, we infer that the fact that our pleasure drive has plunged us down into the midst of the aboriginal forest. The clearing of eighty acres is the merest speck in the forest, and we are convinced with the bird glance at the huge evergreens around us that we are the merest atom in the speck.

IN THE WOODS.

Mr. Andrew Smith, in a letter of personal vindication directed to the *Bechive*, says, with reference to the Sumner controversy: "I know, and in my former letter I recognized the fact, that the Senator's position is one not to be assailed, and he was on the eve of packing his trunk and returning to England. In a recent note he explains his reasons for not immediately returning to this country to work in, not study in, Cornell University, pursuant to arrangements "suspended during the period of mercantile agency." It is simply a question of time, two centuries which followed Mr. Sumner's speech; it is now carried into effect." We are glad that Mr. Smith has got over his fright and that we are once more safe.

THE rumps and the ringsters having seized upon the machinery of the late Democratic Convention, a bolt by the conservative portion of the party is quite probable.

A very bitter feeling exists on the part of many of the Democrats, who openly declare that they will not support Seymour and Blair should he be nominated. The desire for a fight is not questioned when the facts are brought to the knowledge of the appointing power, what will happen to the recipient of the purchased position, or in what light the parties to the transaction will stand.

THE returns from Virginia indicate, as we predicted would be the case, the election of WALKER, Conservative, Governor, over WELLS, Radical, with possibly a unyielding Legislature and a majority of Congressmen of the same sort. As to the latter returns are less clear. A good many negroes have been elected to the Legislature by both sides, and a negro is reported elected to Congress from the York District. The Constitution, with the two ruling ripped off, is adopted by a large majority. WALKER was supported by a considerable body of Republicans, white and black, and the result is a defeat of the extreme Radicals, of both colors, but not a Democratic triumph.

IN Cleveland a portion of the German population had a Sunday procession and meeting, very much after the style of the Pittsburgh proceedings. Everything was orderly and quiet, excepting the music, and at eleven o'clock in the day, the thing was over. Commenting on the proceedings the *Herald* says it "was clearly evident that it was against the sentiment of the great mass of citizens." There we have only a portion of the Germans participated or approved of the innovation, and the dominant sentiment among the Americans, Irish, English, Scotch and people of other nationalities was, that it was a trespass upon propriety and a needless breaking up of established customs.

JUST as we EXPECTED.—The report that Minister SICKLES had been instructed to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba is denied. We expected to hear it repudiated nevertheless it has been freely a subject to be permitted to drop as soon.

THE name of ex-Senator EDGAR COWAN is proposed by the Sunbury *Democrat*, for the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania.

THE Boston *Post* has just come out of a libel suit. A libellous paragraph was inadvertently copied into its columns, which was followed by the earliest possible explanation and retraction. The Court and jury send the complainant away with line or nothing. We observe in a similar case just determined before the English Court of Exchequer, where the newspaper charged all sorts of corruption and evil-doing against a gentleman of character and position, known to Parliament, but ample retraction having been soon made, the old-fashioned legitimate verdict of forty shillings damages was awarded—a merely formal and nominal finding.

IT is suggested that Gen. Sickles, our new Spanish Minister, foreshadowed his instructions, when at the reception given to him, before his departure, he spoke as follows: "I shall leave for my duty. That duty will be to obey the orders of my government and to faithfully represent its policy in Spain, our oldest ally, our earliest friend, who has honored me with her confidence in placing me at the head of her government upon the sure and safe foundations of constitutional liberty.

PERSONAL.

General McClellan intends to make a tour through Canada and the Northwest during the summer, and will not spend the season at Long Branch, as has been reported.

The arrival of Mr. Curtis, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The London Daily News*, "is being looked forward to by all classes of Russians as a great political event. From what Mr. Curtis has already said he is hailed as a Know-nothing alliance in view of a speedy settlement of the Eastern and Central Asiatic questions."

Mr. Andrew Smith, in a letter of personal vindication directed to the *Bechive*, says, with reference to the Sumner controversy: "I know, and in my former letter I recognized the fact, that the Senator's position is one not to be assailed, and he was on the eve of packing his trunk and returning to England. In a recent note he explains his reasons for not immediately returning to this country to work in, not study in, Cornell University, pursuant to arrangements "suspended during the period of mercantile agency." It is simply a question of time, two centuries which followed Mr. Sumner's speech; it is now carried into effect." We are glad that Mr. Smith has got over his fright and that we are once more safe.

THE rumps and the ringsters having seized upon the machinery of the late Democratic Convention, a bolt by the conservative portion of the party is quite probable.

A very bitter feeling exists on the part of many of the Democrats, who openly declare that they will not support Seymour and Blair should he be nominated. The desire for a fight is not questioned when the facts are brought to the knowledge of the appointing power, what will happen to the recipient of the purchased position, or in what light the parties to the transaction will stand.

THE returns from Virginia indicate, as we predicted would be the case, the election of WALKER, Conservative, Governor, over WELLS, Radical, with possibly a unyielding Legislature and a majority of Congressmen of the same sort. As to the latter returns are less clear. A good many negroes have been elected to the Legislature by both sides, and a negro is reported elected to Congress from the York District. The Constitution, with the two ruling ripped off, is adopted by a large majority. WALKER was supported by a considerable body of Republicans, white and black, and the result is a defeat of the extreme Radicals, of both colors, but not a Democratic triumph.

IN Cleveland a portion of the German population had a Sunday procession and meeting, very much after the style of the Pittsburgh proceedings. Everything was orderly and quiet, excepting the music, and at eleven o'clock in the day, the thing was over. Commenting on the proceedings the *Herald* says it "was clearly evident that it was against the sentiment of the great mass of citizens." There we have only a portion of the Germans participated or approved of the innovation, and the dominant sentiment among the Americans, Irish, English, Scotch and people of other nationalities was, that it was a trespass upon propriety and a needless breaking up of established customs.

JUST as we EXPECTED.—The report that Minister SICKLES had been instructed to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba is denied. We expected to hear it repudiated nevertheless it has been freely a subject to be permitted to drop as soon.

THE name of ex-Senator EDGAR COWAN is proposed by the Sunbury *Democrat*, for the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania.

THE Boston *Post* has just come out of a libel suit. A libellous paragraph was inadvertently copied into its columns, which was followed by the earliest possible explanation and retraction. The Court and jury send the complainant away with line or nothing. We observe in a similar case just determined before the English Court of Exchequer, where the newspaper charged all sorts of corruption and evil-doing against a gentleman of character and position, known to Parliament, but ample retraction having been soon made, the old-fashioned legitimate verdict of forty shillings damages was awarded—a merely formal and nominal finding.

IT is suggested that Gen. Sickles, our new Spanish Minister, foreshadowed his instructions, when at the reception given to him, before his departure, he spoke as follows: "I shall leave for my duty. That duty will be to obey the orders of my government and to faithfully represent its policy in Spain, our oldest ally, our earliest friend, who has honored me with her confidence in placing me at the head of her government upon the sure and safe foundations of constitutional liberty.

WITH THE LOGGERS.

Our Primitive Pine Forests

LUMBERING ON THE ALLEGHENY.

The most extensive pine-forests in the world are in North America. Those of our readers who were school children twenty and thirty years ago will doubtless be surprised at this statement. In those days the Modern Atlas represented a vast scope of our valuable territory as an immense waste, under the name of The Great American Desert: fringed Norway, Russia, Hungary, and portions of Spain, and Germany deep with forests, largely composed of pine, and left North America comparatively bare. If the Modern Atlas had dwindled something less than four-fifths of the American Desert, and covered the northern half of Maine, the largest half of New Brunswick, that portion of Canada lying next Maine, the northeastern portions of New York and Pennsylvania, and large portions of North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota with unbroken pine forests, it would have represented the facts. As there has never, to our knowledge, been any reliable or adequate history of our great primeval forests published, by the time our map-makers arrive at the actual truth the various sections enumerated will be almost entirely denuded, so that all that will be left for them will be to mark the places once occupied by the primeval pine forests.

Thirty years ago, the loggers of Maine felled five hundred million feet of pine annually. A single stream run out two hundred million feet of pine boards. Five hundred mills were sifted the logs into beams, planks, boards, lath and shingles, to suit the convenience of every customer. This sifting process has been in constant operation in Maine for eighty or ninety years. In North Carolina the yellow pine are filed to death by the thousand annually, their departed spirits barrelled and duly labelled as spirits of turpentine. Michigan is so anxious to get rid of her pine forests that she cuts about one million feet of lumber annually, or more than enough to make a plank-road to the moon. New Brunswick, Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, all are so smiting-hewn from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee is expected, and as one of the principal Chinese importers will be on hand, it is thought that before the day of meeting over seven hundred will be ordered without delay, and the first instalment of celestial laborers will be received within a few months.

We lately mentioned the attempted destruction of the cocoanut crop on Michigan by girdling the trees, and the prompt assistance of neighbors in covering up the wounds. The miscreant has repeated his work, and this time he has done it thoroughly. There is no doubt that the people of the neighborhood would lynch him if they could get their hands on him.

Chicago is now the great distributing postoffice of the country. Letters for the Chinese, Japan, the Sandwich Islands and the States of the Pacific slope. What will Cincinnati and St. Louis say?

An Indianapolis lawyer has received the following: "Sir—Am I get a decree, & how soon on grounds that I am not support my wife have one child, a boy am willing to take care of the boy, am, morally & state what it will cost me & what I can pay you that month. Direct to box 42 Burlington, Ia."

The drum fish has destroyed twenty millions of summer oysters at the Keyport, N. Y., oyster beds.

The Viceroy of Egypt has signed a contract in Paris for 30,000 Remington rifles, to be supplied by the Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, of Ilion, N. Y. This house continues its weekly shipments to the Spanish Government in Cuba, and has also shipped 10,000 rifles to the Mora Castle. They say they have never sold arms to the insurgents, but have transformed about 4,000 Springfields for bonnes in New York that may have fallen into Cuban hands.

The New York papers say that the Philharmonic Society propose to give a musical entertainment of a week's duration, upon a gigantic scale, with an orville or gone, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of a music hall which shall be a credit to the city.

The construction of the Pacific road gave employment to thousands of Chinamen, and now that the stupendous work is completed the unchained gentlemen are being employed over the Southern country. Instead of spending their earnings in the groggeries and hells of the mushroom cities along the route, they are in this way adding to the wealth of the country to immediate advantage by hurrying off to other fields of labor and profit. One steamer down the Mississippi to New Orleans had work carried 500, and others follow by the same route.

A letter from Salt Lake says: "Brigham Young manages to possess himself of so much of the timber land of the Territory. Some of the best land in the Cache Valley, which is in the church farm, and Brigham was anxious to own it, although he had already, by various devices, pre-empted a hundred times as much land as he had a right to. A friend of his who has a tract five miles long and four miles wide to be fenced in, and secured the services of four "brethren," who respectively put up shanties on four corners of the tract, and lived there required time, when the shanties were taken by four other men to other sections, etc. They then commenced their titles to Brigham Young and received their wages.

Co-operative housekeeping, as explained in the *Atlantic Monthly*, is soon to be undertaken in Old Cambridge, where Mrs. Petrie, who wrote the "Children's Friend," and a number of ladies, among whom are Mrs. Peirce and Mrs. Horace Mann, have agreed to try the experiment of a store room, bakery, kitchen and laundry on the co-operative principle.

An expert locksmith called on the officers of the Ocean National Bank, on Tuesday, and offered to pick the combination lock on their safe, if they would let him try. A dinner was billiards that the lock afforded, and then submitted it to a committee, who, in a very few minutes, had it open. So much for the theory of overcoming the seeming impossibility of hitting upon the exact figures. The locksmith said he could teach the trick to a person of ordinary capacity in a few days' practice.

The New York postoffice always sends to Europe a much greater number of letters than it receives from that part of the world. For the month of May, it sent away 49,341 letters and received but 29,000. The number of letters, &c., sent to the foreigners settled in this country write home to their old friends oftener than the latter write to them.

More than a hundred of the drowning of about forty persons by the late terrible deluge in Kansas. It was the heaviest flood ever known in that region, and the extent of the damage cannot be estimated.

Chicago is fast becoming used to overflowing with emigrants from Canada, many of whom seek employment. A few nights ago the police made a raid on a concert saloon and took possession of seventy-three Canadians. The terms per living rocks, we are naturally curious to learn how much lumber has been consumed in constructing it, when we are informed that only 2 millions of feet, two and a half inches thick, besides tube that amount of hewed timber was used in the enterprise, which represented almost 100 thousand dollars in this locality of cheap timber. In the first place logs were placed precisely as railroad ties are laid, stringers hewed for the plank to lie on, the planks pinned down to the logs, and then rails, or ribbons, eight feet apart pinned down through planks and stringers. In many places the road is cribbed up twelve feet high, on every side, finally walls of pine and hemlock line the entire road to

FORT PITT.

Which number ten dwelling houses, a store, a blacksmith shop and the mill. The last mentioned is an adjunct of the mill, as is also the store, which contains everything needed in life, from the needle to the reaping machine. The village boasts seven of the latest and all first class Singer machines. As we are pressed for a half subdenly in this clearing, thousand acres of tow ring pines, we infer that the fact that our pleasure drive has plunged us down into the midst of the aboriginal forest. The clearing of eighty acres is the merest speck in the forest, and we are convinced with the bird glance at the huge evergreens around us that we are the merest atom in the speck.

IN THE WOODS.

Mr. Andrew Smith, in a letter of personal vindication directed to the *Bechive*, says, with reference to the Sumner controversy: "I know, and in my former letter I recognized the fact, that the Senator's position is one not to be assailed, and he was on the eve of packing his trunk and returning to England. In a recent note he explains his reasons for not immediately returning to this country to work in, not study in, Cornell University, pursuant to arrangements "suspended during the period of mercantile agency." It is simply a question of time, two centu

Weekly Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 7, 1869.

There was quite a disgusted feeling in our local money market, to-day. Borrowers complain that their paper cannot be discounted. There has been a good deal of paper made in the course of semi-annual settlements, which, as an ordinary condition of the money market, the banks are anxious to take, but it appears that they are generally too poor at present to ride off the necessary discount future to many maturing notes.

In New York the week opens on a stringent money market, the first time of writing in the larger number of call loans among the institutions have been made at one-half of one per cent per day in addition to the legal rate, a thought call transactions are reported at one eighth of one per cent, and so low as one-sixteenth of one per cent, per day without legal interest effect. This condition is unlikely to what had generally been expected, and many of the best informed men among the money dealers were much out of the way in their calculations. A report was circulated on Saturday last, to the effect that the bonds are of the Treasury would purchase five millions more bonds this week, but the same broke nowhere in the market, and the impression prevailed that the report was without foundation, the sales being exceptionally of rather small size and not general.

The chief cause for the stringency suggested is the unusual demand for the currency movement of the crops, which, it is said, is a function lower than the average of previous years, and still less than the average of the last two years. Another cause assigned is the withdrawal of deposits by the Government, and the consequent withdrawal of currency from the banks. Whatever may be the cause, the fact remains that money is in demand, and that the rates are high. The Treasury Department has been asked to withdraw from the banks the deposits of the Government, and to place them in the Sub-Treasury, but it is not probable that this will be done. The Secretary of the Treasury would prefer to keep the deposits in the banks, and to have the banks loan the money to the people, but he is not willing to do this unless the banks will pay interest on the deposits. The banks refuse to pay interest, and the Secretary refuses to withdraw the deposits. The result is that the money is withdrawn from the banks, and the people are compelled to pay high rates for it. The Secretary of the Treasury is not willing to withdraw the deposits from the banks, because he thinks that the banks will pay interest on the deposits, and he is not willing to withdraw the deposits from the banks, because he thinks that the banks will pay interest on the deposits. The result is that the money is withdrawn from the banks, and the people are compelled to pay high rates for it. The Secretary of the Treasury

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN OUR COLLEGES.

The newspapers of the Eastern and Middle States for two weeks past have given up a large share of their space to reports of commencement anniversaries in all manner of educational institutions—from the ornate and stately university to the modest exercises of the rural academy. We gather the facts that a profound and growing interest prevails among all classes of our people on the subject of education, that most of the institutions are in a flourishing condition, and that the course of study is being gradually enlarged by the introduction of practical departments adapted to the wants of a pushing and practical race determined to take part in the grand achievements of conquering the forces of nature in the sea of iron. All this is very gratifying, but the thought comes with it that while our colleges may be turning out a race of intellectual giants they are now sending off puerile pigmies—young men and young women whose growth has been dwarfed, and whose wasdefinitely developed brains make us a present one tenth of sensible steadiness, hollow chests, and "not to put too fine a point upon it"—dire dunces. One institution of learning are announcing or seeking to make changes in the course of study, and these changes, but they are retrograding in the matter of physical culture. We are getting a vast amount of brain power, but not an adequate supply of bone and muscle, healthy blood and vigorous vitality to work out great results from beautiful intellectual resources.

Every few years the subject comes before the public mind, and we have a revival—base ball, cricket, and boating at the colleges, and possibly calisthenics and archery at female institutions—but the interest soon dies out, these and a half inches high, and "in this three-hundred 'tim getige the exercise wettises, and soles and muscle unstrain." Presently, that ache an hour or so be fertile—and then he is worked by buckets of cold water dashed over him. A London correspondent writes:

> Sir Robert Peel, a not inconsiderable number of the best men of the day, and a most unexceptionable assembly, assembled in the Senate House, Cambridge, on the 30th ult., to witness the installation of the Chancellor, Lord Powis, and the conferring of honorary degrees upon distinguished persons. Among the latter were Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Forster, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Grote, Mr. Hare, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Kinglake, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Leslie Stephen, Mr. Thirlwall, Mr. Tyndall, Mr. Venables, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Wright, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Sidney Colvin, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Dicey, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Jebb, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lake, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Maine, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Peile, Mr. Prothero, Mr. Sandars, Mr. Sidgwick, Mr. Stanley Leathes, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Tillett, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Wace, Mr. Wedgwood, Mr. Whitaker, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wood, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Wright, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Young, Mr. Yule, Mr. Zimmern, Mr. Zincke, Mr. Zinkeisen, Mr. Zouch, Mr. Zuill, Mr. Zulueta, Mr. Zupitza, Mr. Zwanziger, Mr. Zwicky, Mr. Zwilgmeyer, Mr. Zwinge, Mr. Zwirner, Mr. Zwolinski, Mr. Zwoyski, Mr. Zwyer, Mr. Zwyer, Mr. Zwyer